

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 15, 1858.

NO. 77.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
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Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk  
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the  
U. S. Circuit Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the  
transaction of all manner of business connected with  
Land Titles.

They will enter Land, investigate Titles, buy and sell  
Land, and invest money on the best terms and on the  
best security.

They will enter Land in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-  
tories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that  
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively  
in the practice of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for  
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged  
in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during  
which time he has made actual survey of a large portion  
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they  
will be able to give a satisfactory account of all busi-  
ness entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money,  
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and  
sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation  
of the titles, and the market value in the State can  
be had desirably for cash or property for sale by calling  
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of  
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March 11, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,  
over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all  
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1850—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's  
Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,  
and Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 29, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business referred to them in  
the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts  
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or  
both may always be found at their office, to give counsel  
or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—ly.

QUEESE—  
A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

J. W. MCCLUNG.  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)  
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitals at 24 to 36 per cent  
upon real estate worth double the loan, (Minnesota  
has no usury law) and make investments in city or  
country property to the best advantage.

For Kentucky references given if required. Cor-  
respondence solicited.

Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and  
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly  
to the collection of debts in any part of the State.  
All business referred to him will meet with prompt  
attention.

Feb. 20, 1857—w&twb.

BENJAMIN MONROE.  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

J. W. MCCLUNG.  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)  
Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,  
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Feb. 20, 1857—w&twb.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and will attend to the collection  
of debts in any part of the State.

Arrives at home every communication will have his  
attention on the same day received, and will be prompt  
in answering, and thus his clients kept always advised of  
their affairs.

And having determined to give all his  
attention to the practice of law, he will not be  
available to his clients and counsel in the  
lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how  
his duty has been performed.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the  
advice of the Deeds, and will be prompt in  
answering or recording in other offices; and, as Commissioner  
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, &c.

He will be "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House  
Frankfort, Nov. 10, 1856—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. W. L. Harlan.

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H. H. NONNATR & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

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July 23, 1853—ly.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and  
Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—ly.]

J. H. KINKEAD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Districts, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-  
ties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 5, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL.

WILL removed to Frankfort and resumed the prac-  
tice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as  
are referred to him, and will make such arrangements  
as to such engagements as may be made in  
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give  
advice and opinion in writing, upon cases stated in  
writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly  
attend to all business connected with the business  
above described, and may at all times, except when absent  
on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—ly.

JOHN W. FINNELL.

WALL & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL,  
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,  
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,  
at Frankfort.

May 5, 1852—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-  
dence, near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.

Frankfort, Feb. 20, 1849, 751—ly.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and  
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

WILL constantly have a complete assortment of  
Books, Magazines, Technical, Classical, School, and  
Association Books, at low prices. Paper of every  
description, quality and price.

College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied  
at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1845—ly.

GEORGE STEALEY,  
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,  
AND  
LAND SURVEYOR.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Sur-  
rounding Country:

I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by  
strict attention to business, and by doing good work,  
to merit a continuance of the same in the following  
branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING;

All kinds of Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs  
neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show-  
Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short no-  
tice.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.

Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all  
kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble,  
in the best manner.

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Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and  
Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and  
Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very  
best style.

PAPER HANGING.

Every kind of Panelled, Match, Plain or Ornamental  
Paper Hanging; Tapestries and Fire Screens neatly papered.

MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

March 10, 1857—ly.

GWIN & OWEN.

Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,

MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Aug. 26, 1857—ly.

GEO. W. CRADDOCK,  
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OF  
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

—AT—  
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,  
Corner of Main & St. Clair Sts.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

Letters of Henry A. Wise and R. J. Walker to the anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I received yours of the 22d to-day. I write at once to say that it will be impossible for me to meet the Democracy of Ohio, in Mass Convention, at Columbus, on the 10th proximo. Our Legislature is in session, and will not adjourn before the 7th of March, if then, and my official duties require my constant presence here. I have much to add to my Tammany and Philadelphia letters; but I have not the time and opportunity now, to show that the fraud of the election in Kansas was nothing in comparison to the fraud of the Lecompton Convention itself. The question is: Shall a pretended Constitution, which was not adopted by that Convention—for on the contrary, it was submitted for adoption by the people, and which was not adopted by the people, for they were not allowed to vote against it—be forced by the intervention of Congress on a majority of the people against their sovereign will? Shall this be done too on the Bourbon doctrine of legitimacy? And, if done, are the people to be driven to the extremity of the Dorr doctrine of the Rhode Island case? It is democratic to bow to lawful authority. It is autocratic, aristocratic, oligarchic and despotic thus to constrain Popular Sovereignty by theonus of legitimacy. Firmly yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

To H. B. Payne, Charles J. Foster, W. P. Kincaid, Chester R. Mott, A. P. Miller, Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5th, '58.  
MESSRS. H. B. PAYNE AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE.—Your letter of the 22d ult. has been received, inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of Ohio on the 10th of this month. I regret that it is impossible for me to be with you on that occasion, but I most cordially concur in the great object of your meeting.

For the first time in our history, an effort is now made to force a Constitution and government upon an inchoate State, against the well known will of a large majority of its people. Nothing can be more clear or conclusive than the evidence demonstrating the fact, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. This is indicated by the disfranchisement of half the counties of Kansas in the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention by the skeleton vote given to those Delegates, averaging not more than thirty for each, by the withholding of the Constitution by the Convention, against their well known pledges, from the people, by the result of the election of the Territorial Legislature in October last, when both parties participated, by the miserable frauds and forgeries perpetrated by the minority, to supply the place of real electors, and finally rendered certain by a majority of ten thousand against the Constitution, in the election held on the 4th of January last.

The last vote was taken under the call of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the same authority by which the Convention was assembled, and this law was enacted by that Legislature before any vote had been taken by the people on the Lecompton schedule. Now, the Convention derived its authority exclusively from an act passed by the Territorial Legislature, under the comprehensive powers vested in that body by Congress, but before the act of the Convention was consummated by a popular vote, and whilst the whole proceeding was as yet imperfect, the Territorial Legislature, by a valid law, authorized the people to vote for or against the Constitution. The vote under that law indicated an undisputed majority of more than ten thousand of the people of Kansas against the Lecompton Constitution. Indeed, one of the reasons given why the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted by Congress is this: that if it had been submitted to a vote of the people, it would have been rejected by them at the polls.

The fact then is proven incontestably, nay, it is conceded, that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that if this instrument is ratified by Congress it will be forced upon that people against their will. This is the great controlling fact which stands out in bold relief, and thus presents a case involving that fundamental principle of public liberty and of the Constitution; shall a prudential minority seek to establish a Constitution and government for the people of an inchoate State? The great doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty lies at the foundation of all our institutions.

The most vital of all the rights of a State, is the establishment of a Constitution, and if this right can be disregarded by Congress, the whole doctrine of State and popular sovereignty is discarded and overthrown. In doing such an act, we are setting a most fatal precedent; we are undermining the very pillars upon which repose the whole fabric of popular liberty.

Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

From the *Somerset True American*.  
Hon. George R. McKee.

Editor "True American."

In one of the recent numbers of your paper, you paid a complimentary tribute to Hon. George R. McKee, which I was glad to see as it was due to his brilliant talents. I knew him from his early boyhood; and the longer I knew him, the more he grew upon my regard. We may place him in the first rank of talents in the State. He would do honor to our noble State in the halls of Congress.

When a young man he occupied, as an eloquent and able debater, a commanding position in the Legislature of Kentucky. As a Circuit Judge in the mountains, he had the confidence of the bar, and was beloved by the people. His splendid talents he inherited from his father the Hon. Samuel McKee of Garrard county, Ky. And here the reader will not object if I speak of his father, who (although he departed this life some 25 years since,) still liveth as fresh in the memories of his numerous friends and acquaintances as if it had been but yesterday. To know him was but to love him. He was in Congress in 1812 and voted for the late war with Great Britain. He then volunteered in the first troops raised in Kentucky, and marched as a private with Col. Jennings, to join Gen. Harrison in the Northwest, who was marching against Canada. When the troops struck for winter quarters, McKee, at the special request of President Madison repaired to Washington and took his seat in Congress. During the war he gave all the war measures of President Madison an energetic and powerful support. Before Mr. Clay went to Ghent, it was known he was Mr. Madison's confidential leader in the House. To give success to the war, such a leader was indispensably necessary. When Clay left to negotiate peace, Mr. Madison selected McKee to fill his place. His confidence was not misplaced. He was truly great in Council—an eloquent and powerful orator.

At the bar in a criminal case (one that was important, for it required an exciting case to bring forth his powers,) he had scarce an equal. When I read Wirt's life of Patrick Henry, I think of Samuel McKee.

Four years ago I heard him in the Lincoln Court in all his glory. It was in the defense of an aged travelling "tinker," charged with stealing a pewter plate. Three scoundrels wanted the old man's horse. After the old man had retired at a place he had stopped for the night, the three scoundrels slipped a pewter plate in the old man's wallet. At breakfast the lady of the house missed the plate, but said nothing.

After the "tinker" left, these scoundrels suggested to her that the tinker had stolen her plate. And then pursued him in hot haste, overtook him, searched him, and found the plate in the old man's wallet. The old man protested his innocence. But his horse being the object of the rascals, they compelled him to take in exchange for his horse a worthless old mare; and told him if he did not tell that it was a swap and fair exchange, they would follow him and prosecute him for stealing the plate. But the honest old "tinker" upon his arrival at Crab-Orchard, told the story of his wrongs. The people were much exasperated.

The rascals had sent a runner to the Orchard to listen and report. He did so, and they became alarmed that the old man was arrested for larceny—appeared as witnesses—proved the crime and the horse swap, and the tinker was sent to the plate. But the honest old "tinker" upon his arrival at Crab-Orchard, told the story of his wrongs.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY.....MARCH 15, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### CODES OF PRACTICE.

#### SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. F. PARENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

The sale of I. N. Yarnall's house and lot will take place this day, in front of the Court House, at 12 o'clock M., instead of in front of the property. See advertisement.

#### Northern Ascendancy.

The speech recently delivered by the great leader of the Black Republicans, Wm. H. Seward, in the United States Senate, that gentleman triumphantly alluded to the supremacy of the free States, in point of power in Congress, over the slave States. He contended that it had been the policy of the fathers of the Republic to foster free labor and to circumscribe and prevent the extension of slave labor over the new Federal Territories. In doing this he traced the gradual development and expansion of the United States, its growth, the admission of new States, and the gradual increase of the free States from one to sixteen in number. After citing the exclusion of slavery from the northwestern Territory by Congressional enactment as a proof that the sentiments of our public men in the earlier days of the Republic were against the increase of slave labor, he uses the following language, to which we would direct the particular attention of the southern reader:

"The fathers simultaneously adopted three other measures of less direct intervention. First, they initiated in 1789, and completed in 1808, the absolute suppression of the African Slave Trade. Secondly, they organized systems of foreign commerce and navigation, which stimulated voluntary immigration from Europe. Thirdly, they establish an easy, simple and uniform process of naturalization. The change of the balance of power from the Slave States to the Free States, which we are now witnessing, is due chiefly to those four early measures of national intervention in favor of free labor. It would have taken place much sooner if the borders of the Republic had remained unchanged. The purchase of Louisiana and the acquisition of Florida, however, were transactions resulting from high political necessities, in disregard of the question between free labor and slave labor."

As we have said, Mr. Seward is the ablest among all of the free-soil politicians. He is the only man among them who at all approaches to the standard of statesmanship. His entire life and all his energies have been devoted to bringing about the very result of which he now triumphantly boasts, the supremacy of free over slave States in both Houses of Congress. He has also been the fast friend and ready of the foreigner under any and all circumstances; he has not only been the steadfast adherent of the policy of continuing that "easy, simple, and uniform process of naturalization" which he enumerates as among the principal causes of the increase of free soil power, but he has also been a loud and vehement advocate of alien suffrage in the Federal Territories and in the new States; and in these doctrines he stands side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the Democratic party. He has favored this alien suffrage in the Territories and new States, not merely on account of those fallacious, demagogical, and dangerous theories of inherent sovereignty, independent of law and constitutions, which he holds in common with nearly all northern Democrats—but also, avowedly, because he considers the policy of permitting aliens to vote in the Territories as, next to Wilmot Provisoism, the very best for the aggrandizement of the north and the oppression of the south. In his speech upon the Kansas Nebraska bill he exultingly told southern men that they had gained nothing by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, since by the alien feature of the Kansas bill they had invited the immigration into that Territory of the hordes of refugees from Europe, who would go into the Territory with minds bitterly prejudiced against slavery in every form—a class of laborers whose interest it would be to exclude southern institutions and who would certainly snatch the Territory from the grasp of the south. The subtle Senator from New York will live to see his prediction justified, and his reasoning hold good in every Territory where aliens are permitted the privileges which were extended to them in Kansas, Minnesota and other Territories.

The American press has never ceased to warn the south that in fostering the growth of foreign influence they were giving warmth and nourishment to a viper which would finally sting them in their most vital part. We have ourselves frequently sounded the alarm, and directed their attention to the war blasts from Seward, Chase, Greeley, and numerous other flatterers of the foreign element; our warnings have been unheeded amidst the fierce din of sectionalism which has raged around us and bereft men of their reason, but, like a faithful sentinel, we will not yet cease our endeavors to attract attention to the approaching foe. It may not be amiss again to remind southern men that of the thirteen States which formed the nucleus around which others have gathered, twelve were slave States and but one was free. Now six of those twelve have become free; and there are sixteen free States to fifteen slave States. If the three candidates which have recently presented themselves, Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon, are admitted as free States, as they certainly will be, there will then be nineteen free States to fifteen slave states. Originally there were twenty-four Senators of slave States and only two of a free State; now there are thirty-two Senators of free States and thirty of slave States. In the first Constitutional Congress the slave States had fifty-seven Representatives, and the one

free State had only eight; now the free States have one hundred and forty-four Representatives, while the slave States have only ninety.

Allowing all the States which were slave at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but which have since become free, to have been free at that time, and the relative population of the two sections would have been nearly equal; now the population of the free States is more than double that of the slave States.

How are all these facts to be accounted for? The solution may be found chiefly in the two last reasons given by Mr. Seward; the result is the effect of foreign immigration, and the naturalization laws. Reliable statistics show that six out of every seven of the foreigners who land upon our shores settle in the northern States. Any person who will take the trouble to examine into the facts will find that at the rate of immigration in 1853, there arrived in this country, every year, a sufficient number of persons to make a State embracing as large a white population as Maryland or Alabama, and within a fraction enough to make one having as large a white population as North Carolina or Georgia.

Every two years there would be enough to balance the white population of Virginia.

Every six months there would be almost enough to off-set South Carolina or Louisiana!

Assuming the immigration to continue what it was in 1853 it will be seen that in THIRTEEN YEARS a foreign population would be found in our shores equal to the entire white population of the fifteen slave States. And as it is known that nearly all of them settle in free States, from these figures it will be easy to see what has been at least one potential cause of the relative decline of the South in representation and influence in the national councils.

Is this a picture to be contemplated with pleasure by southern men? We are aware that all this is a thrice told tale; but at this particular juncture, when the South is battling with all her power for the equilibrium of power at least in the Senate, even to the extent of endorsing, through some of her representatives, fraud and wrong,—when some of her political leaders threaten disunion unless equilibrium is maintained—when she is struggling against a large numerical superiority in Congress and among the people,—at such a time as this it may not be inappropriate coolly and dispassionately to point out to her the causes which have arrayed this great force against her and the means by which the largely preponderating political power of the north has been obtained.

Let southern men reflect upon the facts which we have stated, and reflect also that it is not yet too late to check this arraying of a foreign army against her. And let that party which professes to be the particular defender of the South, cease to be also the protector of and toady to that very power and influence which has succeeded in placing the South in her present position of inferiority. Let them cease to prate about disunion and the manifold dangers which surround the South, and turn their attention to at least one of the monsters which threaten us. If they are sincere they will unite with the American party in the only practical mode of maintaining, or of approaching a maintenance, of the equality of the south with the north.

CONCERT.—We again call attention to the concert to be given at the Capital Hotel, to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, and advise all lovers of good music to attend.

LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office gives notice that "grant of land to Wisconsin has been so far adjusted as to authorize the release from withdrawal of the vacant offered lands outside of the six mile limits," on the La Crosse and Milwaukee road to St. Croix Lake, and on the Northwestern road from Fon du Lac to the State line. Also on the route from St. Croix to Lake Superior, sufficient time having elapsed to make survey of the route and selections of lands and none having been made, the lands will be restored to market with the proviso "that the railroad grant will attach to such of the odd numbered sections as may be selected under said act within the six mile limits of such parts of the said road as may be actually surveyed and staked off before the day fixed for the restoration of said lands."

The Menasha, Mineral Point, La Crosse, Hudson, and Euclid offices open on Monday, the 5th day of April, for the lands along the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Fon du Lac and Superior roads. The Hudson, Superior, and Euclid offices open on the third day of May for the lands along the route of the road from St. Croix to Superior City and Bayfield.

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE LEXINGTON CONSTITUTION.—Gen. Shields, the Senator elect from Minnesota, in a letter just published dissipates all doubt as to his position on the Kansas question. He says:

"I cannot bring myself to condemn the President, even where my convictions of right compel me to differ from him. I entertain the liveliest feelings of friendship for him, and regret from my inmost soul, that he has permitted his own honest judgment to be biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity."

We have fallen on strange times. I cannot venture a prediction as to the future. The people of Minnesota will do well to fortify their minds against any undue excitement. You may depend upon this, let what will happen: I mean, to the best of my poor abilities, to maintain the honor and dignity of Minnesota. I mean to resist wrong, let it come from what quarter it may; wrong to the people of Kansas—wrong to the people of Minnesota—wrong to the people of the North, or wrong to the South. I will resist, either in the Senate or out of the Senate, with all my heart and all my strength, so long as God is pleased to spare my life to my country."

Yours, JAMES SHIELDS.

The Washington Star, in its notice of the President's levee, on Tuesday evening, says—

The clear, bracing atmosphere last night sent the belles of the metropolis to the White House with rosy cheeks of Nature's own touching up. By the way, a lady friend was so good last night as to hint to us a valuable receipt, being nothing less than an infallible test by which bachelors and Brides too, if they have any curiosity, may distinguish genuine color from that bought at the shop. Thus, if the lady's ears are of the same roseate tint as her cheeks, or measurably so, the color may be set down as natural; and otherwise, as nature never perpetrates the anomaly of giving pallid auricular appendages and brilliant complexions to the same wearer."

Shaw! the secret being disclosed, the beauties will now go to painting their ears to hide it. Its passage by the Senate is confidently predicted.

### Items by Telegraph.

CARLISLE, PA., March 11.

The court met this morning. All present except Gen. Wool, who is still sick. Col. Summer was arraigned on three charges: 1. Prejudice to good order and military discipline. 2. Violation of the articles of war in sending a challenge. 3. Upbraiding Harvey for refusing to fight a duel. Col. Summer pleads not guilty. The prosecution presents the correspondence between the parties and rests upon it. Col. F. Lee, member of the court of defense, testifies to insulting language of Harvey towards Summer while on trial at Fort Leavenworth. An essential witness for the defense, Col. Harris, of the marine corps, arrived this morning. Court adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Senate.—Mr. Chandler of Mich., commenced a speech on the Kansas bill.

House.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Clingman of N. C., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$75 to pay for the repairs of the Norwegian bark Ellen, which rescued a portion of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Central America Pased.

The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing certain officers and men engaged in the several expeditions by the United States in search of Sir John Franklin to receive the medals in commemoration of their services awarded by the British Government.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be an appeal taken by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the decision of the chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas committee to show that the committee had not executed the order of the House for the reason that the minority could not make a report from the committee, and that it was no question of privilege.

CARLISLE, PA., March 12.

Court Martial of Col. Summer.—Col. Harris testified that neither he nor Summer construed the note to Gen. Harvey to be a challenge, and Col. Summer had solicited no friends.

Col. Summer submitted, in defense, that the acts specified as offenses were not the products of sudden emergency or expression of passion, but the result of deliberate consideration and conviction of absolute necessity. The charges were not in detail. He denied that he made a personal affair of an official matter in the court at Leavenworth.

Gen. Harvey had declared that he had before charged the accused with ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct and falsehood. When appealed to relieve the accused from accusations, he wrapped himself in the silence of insinuation.

Col. Summer denied that the letter was intended as a challenge, but was an invitation to leave the District of Columbia in order to examine the cause of the difficulty and make reparation to the accused.

Col. S. condemned the practice of duelling, but held that circumstances might occur which would render it necessary. The court then went into secret session, which was very short, and the Judge Advocate proceeded immediately to Washington with the papers.

CLEVELAND, March 12.

A crowded anti-Lecompton meeting was held in the Melodeon last night. It was addressed by Hon. F. P. Stanton and others, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Dispatches were to day received at the Navy Department from Commodore Armstrong, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Dec. 28. Capt. Simms, who was sent some time since to the Island of Formosa to inquire into the fate of the crew of the Highlander and of other vessels supposed to be wrecked on that Island, had reached Shanghai, and reported that no information could be obtained of white persons being held in captivity by either the Chinese or native inhabitants of the Island.

The English and French fleets had moved up the river off Canton, and had established their headquarters on the Island of Hanan, opposite. The French fleet having left Macao, and fears being entertained of a revolt, the Americans residing there had asked that a United States vessel of war might be sent for their protection and refuge. Commodore Armstrong had sent the sloop-of-war Portsmouth to their relief.

Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February 22, 1858.

TERMS, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

DR. VON MOSCHISKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE

Grass Seed in store and for sale by

Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at the Office.

Dec. 15, 1857—tf.

Sealed Proposals.

FRANKFORT, March 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fire-proof addition to said office.

A plan and specifications may be seen at said office, but the subscribers also invite builders to furnish plans with bids thereon.

ANDREW MCKINLEY, J. H. GARREARD, J. MASON BROWN.

March 15, 1858—tf.

Turpentine Notice.

THE annual election of Managers for the Elkhorn Turnpike Road Company will take place at the Bridge on Main Elkhorn, the 1st Monday (3rd) in April next; at 10 o'clock, A. M., as the Statute requires, which allows one vote for each share of stock, may be voted personally or by proxy.

Five Managers to be elected, to serve one year.

F. H. HODGES, Sec'y.

J. S. STEEDMAN, President.

March 15, 1858—tf.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at

Geo. A. ROBERTSON'S.

May 15, 1857.

Geo. A. ROBERTSON'S.

March 15, 1858—tf.

Public Sale!

A AGENT FOR I. N. YARNALL, I. WILL OFFER

At Public Sale, to the highest bidder, without reserve, on

Monday, March 15th, 1858.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in Frankfort, situated

## THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE



DIRECTED by a Board of  
Visitors appointed by the  
State, under the superin-  
tendence of Col. E. W.  
MORGAN, a distinguished  
graduate of West Point, and  
a practical Engineer, aided  
by an Instructor.

The course of study is as follows:

## MRS. M. HERRENSMITH, FALL & WINTER MILINERY

AND  
Fancy Goods,

Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.  
LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.  
ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.  
RIBBONS, of all quality and price.  
CHILDREN'S BONNETS.

And all kind of Worsted Goods for Children; Cloaks  
and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Trays  
and Kid Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings;  
Lace, Organza, Muslin, &c., &c.

The second annual semi-annual session opens on the  
first of October, 1857. Charges, \$10 per half-year;  
session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute,  
Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

Franklin, Ky., Oct. 21, 1857.—J. C. BUDLEY,  
President of the Board.

\* \* \* Yo—copy.

## GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RUYAN, Principal.  
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

The Nineteenth Session of this School will commence  
on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.

EXPENSES FOR BOARD, \$60.00  
Board, including Lodging, Food, a. d. Lights, 20 to 25  
Tuition in English, Studies, French and Latin, 25 to 30  
Music on Piano, 5 to 10  
Use of instruments for practice, 5 to 10  
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each 5 to 10  
Students, 25 to 30  
Instructress in plain and ornamental needle work  
without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.  
Dec. 31, 1857.—Sm.

## Office City Council, FRANKFORT, KY.

RENDERED, that the property owners on both sides of  
0 Holmes street, from its intersection of High street,  
East, to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson &  
Co., and they are hereby required to grade and Mc-  
Adamize the same under the direction of the street  
committee; and that the same be required to have the same  
done on or before the 25th of March next.

By order of the Board,

W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: J. W. BACHELOR, City Clerk.  
Jan. 10, 1858—w2m.

## Runaway Committed.

HARLAN COUNTY HOUSE,  
November 29, 1857.

THEME WAS committed to the jail of Harlan  
County, Ky., on the 1st, a negro man as a  
runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN;  
he is about 22 or 23 years of age, copper colored  
and about four or five years old, has open counte-  
nances, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his  
left eye. The owner of said negro is notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him  
away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FARLER,  
Jailer of Harlan County.

## TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

the town of MCGREGOR, Kansas City, Texas,  
a few miles from town, recently laid off, on the  
main road leading from Indianola to San Antonio,  
Mo. You will see said road crosses the main Cletor,  
22 miles from Yorkton and 45 miles from San Antonio,  
and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and  
cross the Cletor; also near where the San Antonio and  
Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes  
as surveyed.

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland  
town, in Western Texas. The soil is good, water  
abundant. Lots are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot;  
one-half, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Any who wish to commence business in new towns,  
or double or treble their money, would do well to purchase  
early, before the price of lots is raised. We will  
show the town, as the Gillock House, including  
the whole block upon which it stands.

Any one who will find this to be an honest and reliable  
agent, and who is desirous to be a member of the States  
or further particulars can be sent to our residence in  
MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Elected Post  
Office, Kansas City, Texas."

No. 9, 1857.—H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

Frankfort, Nov. 29, N. O. Picayune Journal  
the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to H. P. SCANLAND & CO.—Texas Advocate.

FRANCIS STEARNS,  
CHAS. A. CLARKE.

## STEARNS & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,  
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness  
and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—Sm.

## FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at  
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

## Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at  
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

## Frangipanni Sachets,

To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

## Toilet Mirrors,

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at  
Dr. MILL'S Drug Store.

## The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes,  
Combs, Powders, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at  
Oct. 7, 1857—Sm.

## Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have  
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this  
29th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in  
the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,  
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6  
inches high; black hair, wavy and dark; complexion  
dark; hair and skin of a dark tan; weight, about  
one hundred and ten pounds; wears a  
black flat hat with a high crown; he is a physi-  
cian by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

## Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder  
Hector, a colored boy, in the county of Rowan, and has since  
fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a  
reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension  
of said Jackson Trailor, and his delivery to the jailer  
of Rowan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have  
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this  
29th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in  
the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,  
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

## For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 270 ACRES, situated on the  
Ohio river, Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite  
West College, Ind.

Said farm is a hill and bottom land of the best  
quality, about 100 ACRES clear, is well calculated  
for stock raising; has a good house log house with out-  
buildings.

Its eligible situation with regard to good market roads  
and of good schools in the West, makes it one of the  
most desirable farms on the Ohio river.

If you are particular, address the owner JOHN  
MULVEY, Madison, Ind.

Aug. 31, 1857—Sm.

## For Rent.

We desire to rent the property lately occupied  
by James R. Page, Esq., of the City of  
Frankfort, Ky., consisting of a large residence, which  
will be sent by mail, in a sealed letter envelope, FREE  
OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STARS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE E.  
CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association,  
No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By the Director, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

Geo. FARNHILL, Secretary.

Sep. 9, 1857—w2w.

## BRANDIES, WINES,

AND GIN;  
Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 years old; 50 barrels 2 years old;  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

6 HHD'S N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale  
of April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

## 5,000 HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in store and for sale by

W. A. GAINES.

## WAXES,

The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,  
ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES,  
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

## Two Daily Trains each way (Sundays Excepted.)

THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:30 a. m.  
and arrives at Nicholasville at 12:35 p. m.

Passenger train from Lexington to Danville and  
connection with the train at Lexington and arrive  
at Danville at 3:30 p. m., three hours in advance  
of the old stage line.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lexington at  
7:30 p. m. in time to connect with the express train  
from Danville by the afternoon train from Louisville and  
make close connection at Lexington with this train and  
arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening,  
thus saving time and money.

C. A. WITHERS, Sup'l.

## DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

WE are running FIRST CLASS PASSENGER  
COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in con-  
nection with the Kentucky Central Railroad Trains.

Nov. 6, 1857—Sm. McCAMPBELL & HOSKINS.

## FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh  
BalTIMORE Oysters, and will continue to receive them  
from time to time during the winter season by Express, and sold  
exclusively for CASA BY

NOV. 11, 1857.

GRAY & TODD.

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